

## COMMERCE: MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT

*Provisional agreement signed at Bucharest August 20, 1930*

*Entered into force September 1, 1930*

*Revived (after World War II) February 26, 1948,<sup>1</sup> pursuant to article  
10 of treaty of peace signed at Paris February 10, 1947<sup>2</sup>*

*Terminated July 27, 1951<sup>3</sup>*

47 Stat. 2593; Executive Agreement Series 8

### PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND RUMANIA

[TRANSLATION]

The Undersigned,

Mr. Charles S. Wilson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania, and Mr. Al. Vaida-Voevod, Minister for Foreign Affairs ad interim of Rumania, desiring to confirm and make a record of the understanding which they have reached in the course of recent conversations in the names of their respective Governments with reference to the treatment which the United States shall accord to the commerce of Rumania and which Rumania shall accord to the commerce of the United States, have signed this Provisional Agreement:

#### ARTICLE I

The nationals and enterprises having juridical personality, of each of the two countries, shall enjoy in the territory of the other for their persons and for their property, the most-favored-nation treatment in everything concerning establishment, the exercise of their commerce or industry, as well as concerning taxes and other charges.

The natural or manufactured products of each country, in everything concerning importation, exportation, warehousing, transportation, transit, and in general all sorts of commercial operations, shall also enjoy in the

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<sup>1</sup> *Department of State Bulletin*, Mar. 14, 1948, p. 356.

<sup>2</sup> TIAS 1649, *ante*, vol. 4, p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to notice of termination given by the United States June 27, 1951.

territories of the other country the treatment accorded the most favored nation. Likewise, the vessels of each country in everything concerning navigation in the ports and territorial waters of the other country, shall enjoy most-favored-nation treatment.

Consequently each of the two High Contracting Parties undertakes to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favor, privilege, or decrease in duties which it has already extended, or which it may in the future extend, in any of the respects mentioned, to any third Power.

## ARTICLE II

The most-favored-nation treatment shall apply also to the amount and the collection of import duties and other duties, as well as to the customs formalities and their application, to procedure, to the conditions of payment of customs duties and other duties, to the classification of goods, to the interpretation of customs tariffs and to the methods of analysis of goods.

## ARTICLE III

The High Contracting Parties will reciprocally grant most-favored-nation treatment in the matter of prohibitions and restrictions of imports and exports.

## ARTICLE IV

The most-favored-nation treatment is not applicable in cases which concern:

(a) Special favors which have been, or shall be granted to bordering countries to facilitate frontier traffic.

(b) The special system of importation intended to facilitate the financial settlements arising from the war of 1914–1918.

(c) The rights and privileges accorded or which shall be accorded in the future to one or more bordering states in economic or customs union with either contracting party.

(d) The stipulations of this agreement do not extend to the treatment which is accorded by the United States to the commerce of Cuba under the provisions of the Commercial Convention concluded between the United States and Cuba on December 11, 1902,<sup>4</sup> or the provisions of any other commercial convention which hereafter may be concluded between the United States and Cuba. Such stipulations, moreover, do not extend to the treatment which is accorded to the commerce between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone or any other dependency of the United States, or to the commerce of the dependencies of the United States with one another under existing or future laws.

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<sup>4</sup> TS 427, *ante*, vol. 6, p. 1106, CUBA.

(e) Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as a limitation of the right of either High Contracting Party to impose, on such terms as it may see fit, prohibitions or restrictions of a sanitary character designed to protect human, animal or plant life, or regulations for the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

# ARTICLE V

The present agreement shall enter into force on September first, 1930, and unless sooner terminated by mutual agreement shall continue in force for six months and thereafter until thirty days after notice of its termination shall have been given by either party. Should either Government be prevented by future action of its Legislature from carrying out the terms of this agreement, the obligations thereof shall thereupon lapse.

Signed at Bucharest this 20th day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty.

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| CHARLES S. WILSON  | [SEAL] |
| ALEX. VAIDA VOEVOD | [SEAL] |